

BRUSYANTSEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent, DAVYDOV, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent, GULIN, Ye.I. kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent, DEMCHENKO, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent, SHTEPAN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent, PAPOK, K.K. doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; NAKHIMSON, V.A., red.izd-va., UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Motor vehicle and tractor fuels and lubricants]. Avtotraktornye topliva i smazochnye materialy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958 . 340 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Motor fuels)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

GULIN, Ye.I.

AUTHOR: Sviridov, Yu. B., Candidate of
Technical Sciences SOV/30-58-9-44/51

TITLE: Combustion and Formation of the Mixture in Diesel Engines
(Sgoraniye i smeseobrazovaniye v dizelyakh) Conference
in Moscow (Konferentsiya v Moskve)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 115 - 117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Laboratoriya dvigateley Akademii nauk SSSR (Engine
Laboratory of the AS USSR) convened a conference which took
place from June 10 to June 12. Apart from Soviet scientists
from various cities of the USSR scientists from China, the
German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia participated
in the conference. Theoretical, experimental and methodical
problems were treated. The following reports were delivered:
I.I. Gershman, Ye.I. Gulin spoke about the influence of
spraying on the process of combustion .
V.Ya. Basevich on the empiric law of combustion of fuel
drops in connection with spraying in the air current.
Yu.B. Sviridov, D.I. Ryabov recommended a new diffusion
kinetical model for the ignition and combustion of
sprayed fuel.

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Combustion and Formation of the Mixture in Diesel Engines. SOV/30-58-9-44/51
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A.N.Voinov spoke about self-ignition of homogeneous mixtures.
R.V.Mokhov about the influence of chemical admixtures to
the fuel on retarded ignition in the Diesel engine.

A.S.Sokolik, O.A. Machalicky (Czechoslovakian scientist)
reported on the physico-chemical basis of the so-called
M-process in Diesel engines.

N.R.Briling on an improvement of the stroke of Diesel engines
by the construction of motors with short stroke.

A.S.Sokolik, Ye.S.Semenov dealt with the investigation of
the working cycle in the cylinder of the engine by means of
a compensated thermo-anemometer.

M.S.Khovakh investigated the influence of air turbulences
on the torch formation of the fuel in the case of injection
by means of the kinematographical method.

V.Ye. Mazing spoke about screening of the intake valve.

B.S.Stechkin about heat production in the engine and its
influence on the stroke.

I.I.Vibe, N.K.Arslanov, Z.M.Minkin, K.I.Genkin and others
reported on the problem mentioned by Stechkin.

A.S.Sokolik, V.P.Karpov dealt with the antechamber torch

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Combustion and Formation of the Mixture in Diesel
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ignition as basis of a new type of engines.
V.N.Svobodov recommended a new method of controlling
the process of combustion in the Diesel engine.
Films about the process of combustion were shown which
were produced by M.D.Apashev in the Laboratoriya dvigateley
(Engine Laboratory). The following items were regarded as the
principle trends in the development of Diesel engines:
increase of the power output per liter of the engine by
means of a supercharger, increase of the number of revolutions
as well as fuel concentration. On the occasion of the 100th
anniversary of Rudolf Diesel (Rudol'f Dizel) I.A.Men'shikov
spoke about Diesel's life and work.

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5.3300

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SOV/80-33-2-28/52

AUTHORS: Gavrilov, B. G., Gulin, Ye. I., Lesnikov, A. P., Tarasov, A. K.

TITLE: Preignition Conversion of Methane Hydrocarbons in Internal Combustion Engines

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 421-424 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The preignition conversion of paraffins (n-hexane, n-heptane, n-octane, 2,3-dimethylpentane, 2,2,3-trimethylbutane, and 2,2,4-trimethylpentane) were investigated in a one-cylinder Waukesha engine with adjustable compression ratio. The engine was heated up by running normally on B-70 gasoline; the ignition and the gasoline supply was then cut off and the flywheel turned by an electric motor until a predetermined upper temperature was reached. The supply of the investigated hydrocarbon was then turned on, the gaseous mixture of the hydrocarbons with air was aspired into the cylinder,

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compressed without ignition, and expelled into a large, water- or dry ice-cooled flask. The tests were made at 1,000 rpm, 110° temperature of the gaseous mixture, and only a 4.33 compression ratio to avoid the self-detonation of the mixture. The analysis of the compression products showed that the chief process occurring in from 150 to 300° C and 250 to 400° C was the thermal decomposition of the molecules and the formation of unsaturated hydrocarbons. Branched hydrocarbons showed higher stability of the molecular structure than the normal hydrocarbons. The rate of molecule decomposition was in direct ratio to the amount of the hydroperoxides formed and the total oxidizability of the hydrocarbons. The insignificant amount of the hydrocarbon conversion (about 1%) during the 0.015 sec time of the compression cycle determines, nevertheless, the direction and character of the fuel combustion in the in the engine. There are 2 tables; and 8 references,

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Engines

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2 U.S., 1 U.K., 5 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: A. Fallah, R. Long, F. Garner, Fuel, 1, 4 (1952); A. Pahnke, P. Cohen, B. Sturgis, Ind. Eng. Chem., 46, 5, 1024 (1954); G. Lappin, Anal. Chem., 23, 541 (1951).

ASSOCIATION: A. A. Zhdanov Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A. Zhdanova)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1959

Card 3/3

MOROZOV, Georgiy Andreyevich; DEMCHENKO, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, ro-
tsenzzent; GULIN, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YURKEVICH, M.P.,
red. izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn. red.

[Use of sulfurous fuels in diesel engines] Primenenie sernistykh
topliv v dizeliakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Diesel fuels)

S/080/62/035/004/017/022
D244/D301

11.0140

AUTHORS: Bychkova, M. K., Gavrilov, B. G., Gulin, Ye. I. and
Lesnikov, A. P.

TITLE: Pre-flame conversion of hydrocarbons in diesel engines
at the critical stages of compression

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1962, 892-896

TEXT: The authors investigated pre-flame reactions in compression ignition engines. The following fuels were used: ΓB (GV)-vacuum gas oil, $\Lambda K \Gamma$ (LKG)-light catalytic gas oil, ΔC (DS)-special diesel fuel, $\Gamma C-1$ (TS-1) fuel for reaction engines, $\Delta \Delta$ (DL)-summer diesel fuel, ИМН (IMN)-isomethane-naphthene hydrocarbons, n -cetane, α -methyl naphthalene, undecane and dodecane. The experiments were conducted in a standard engine ИТЭ-3 (IT9-3). Samples of condensed gases from the combustion chamber were extracted into a Bunsen flask attached to a side tube fixed to the exhaust pipe. The condensate was analyzed for unsaturated and oxygen-containing compounds of all types. In all experiments the main pre-flame conversion process was the

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Pre-flame conversion of ...

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destruction of hydrocarbon molecules under the influence of heat of compression, accompanied by the formation of unsaturated hydrocarbons. The final conversion depended on the hydrocarbon composition of the fuels and in particular on their content of normal hydrocarbons. Isomethane-naphthene hydrocarbons were converted to a much smaller extent than the normal hydrocarbons. The latter gave a large quantity of unsaturated compounds and oxidation products at relatively small degrees of compression and low temperatures. Exceptional stability was shown by α -methyl naphthalene. For the normal hydrocarbons the stability decreased with their molecular weight. For all fuels the conversion reactions took place in the gaseous phase. In the pre-flame period the degree of fuel conversion was directly proportional to its vapor pressure in the combustion chamber. There are 1 table and 13 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: E. Retallian, M. Richerds and C. Jones, Am. Scient., 39, 656, (1951); M. Corzilius, D. Duggs and D. Pastell, S. A. E., 61 (1953); P. Garner, Fuel, 25, (1953); M. Eliot,

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S/080/62/035/004/017/022
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R. Davis and R. Friedel, III World Petroleum Congress, Section VII,
(1951).

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1960

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X

L 27381-65 EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENG(a)-2/ZWP(f)/T Pr-Li/Pw-Li/Paa-Li TT/HW/WG

ACCESSION NR AM1042766

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Chertkov, TAcov Borisovich; Bol'shakov, Gennadiy Fedorovich; Gulin, IYegor
Il'ich

Jet engine fuels (Toplive dlye reaktivnykh dvigateley), Leningrad, Izd-vo
"Nedra", 1964, 225 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies
printed.

TOPIC TAGS: jet engine fuel, fuel combustion, fuel storage

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents information on the chemical composition and service properties of jet fuels. Data are included on the composition and properties of jet fuels, the changes occurring in long-time storage of fuels, and transportation and use in flying vehicles. Experience in improving the service properties of jet fuels through the use of additives is described. The book is intended for engineers and researchers in the field of the chemistry and the use of jet fuels and can be used by students of special higher and secondary educational institutions.

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SUBMITTED: 23Jan64

SUB CODE: FR, FP

NO REF SOV: 175

OTHER: 093

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L 14162-66 EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T DS/WW/JW/WE

ACC NR: AP6006375

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0108/0109

INVENTOR: Gulin, Ye. I.; Bol'shakov, G. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for determining the saturated vapor pressure of liquid fuels. Class 42
No. 178150⁴⁴¹⁵⁵ [announced by Military Academy of Logistics and Transportation (Voyennaya
akademiya tyla i transport)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 108-109

TOPIC TAGS: liquid fuel, pressure measuring instrument, vapor pressure

ABSTRACT: The proposed device contains a fuel tank located in a thermostat, a measuring system, and a pressure gage (see Fig. 1). To find the real saturated vapor pressure, the fuel tank is made in the form of a v-shaped tube; one side of the tube

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UDC: 531.787.9:543.813

L 14162-66

ACC NR: AP6006375

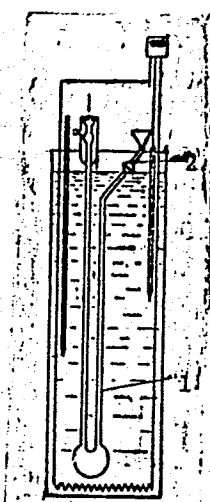


Fig. 1. Device for determining vapor pressure

- 1 - V-shaped tube with investigated fuel;
- 2 - vacuum valve,

is equipped with a vacuum valve and the other side is connected to the measuring system and the pressure gage. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
[TN]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov64/ ATD PRESS: 419/.

Card 2/2 *10*

GULIN, Yu. A.

"Some Problems of Radiometry," Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes & Emanations
in the Petroleum Industry (Symposium), Min. Petroleum Industry USSR, 1957.

Results of the Joint Session of the Technical Council of Min of the Petroleum
Industry USSR and Soviet Sci and Technical Association, Moscow 14-19 Mar 1956.

15. 11. 1. A. 11. 11.
BAYEMBITOV, F.G.; GULIN, Yu.A.

Curve configuration of gamma logging. Prikl. geofiz. no.17:265-273
'57.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Nuclear geophysics)
(Gamma rays)

С-112-1/10.11.
BAYEMBITOV, F.G.; GULIN, Yu.A.; DYADKIN, I.G.

Experience in using gamma-gamma logging in Bashkiria. Prikl. geofiz.
no.17:284-292 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Bashkiria--Oil well logging, Radiation)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 749

Barsukev, Oleg Aleksandrovich; Blinova, Nina Mikhaylevna; Vybornykh, Sergey Fedorovich; Gulin, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; Dakhnov, Vladimir Nikolayevich; Larionov, Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich; Kholin, Arkadiy Ivanovich

Radioaktivnyye metody issledovaniya neftyanykh i gazovykh skvazhin
(Radioactive Methods for Exploring Oil and Gas Wells) Moscow,
Gostoptekhnizdat, 1958. 314 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Tarkhov, A.G., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
Professor, Department of Ore Geophysics of the Sverdlovsk Mining
Institute imeni V.V. Vakhrusheva; Executive Ed.: Shorokhova, L.I.;
Tech. Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: The book was authorized as a textbook by the Ministry of
Higher Education for students of geological and geophysical sections
at petroleum vuzes. It is also intended as a handbook for geologists
and geophysicists dealing with the theory and techniques of modern
radioactive methods of oil well exploration.

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Radioactive Methods for Exploring (Cont.)

749

COVERAGE: The authors stress the physical principles of radiometry of oil and gas wells, describe the operation of radiometric instruments and measuring procedures, and interpret the obtained data. In 1953, the authors working at the Laboratoriya Radioaktivnykh Metodov Issledovaniya Skvazhin (Laboratory of Radioactive Oil Well Logging) of the Moscow Petroleum Institute were the first to solve one of the most important problems, i.e., the use of radioactive methods to determine the location of oilfield water in cased wells. The authors developed the radioactive isotope method and the special modifications of neutron methods for well surveying which have been used extensively by industry since 1954 in the exploration of petroleum resources. A method using sodium activation to establish the location of oilfield water was developed in 1954 at the Petroleum Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. N.M. Blinov wrote chapter I; V.N. Dakhnov, the introduction and chapters II, V, and VII; A.I. Kholin, chapter III; O.M. Arutinov, O.A. Barsukov, Ya. Ya. Gorskiy, and V.V. Larionov, chapter IV; V.V. Larionov and A.I. Kholin, chapter VI; Yu.A. Gulin and I.I. Fel'dman, chapter VII; O.A. Barsukov and K.A. Barsukov, chapter VIII; O.A. Barsukov, chapter IX; O.A. Barsukov and A.I. Kholin, chapter X; and S.F. Vybornykh, chapter XI. There are 66 references scattered through the book, 37 of which are Soviet, and the rest English. The book contains 21 tables and 146 drawings.

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GULIN, Yu. A.

RAISE 1 BOOK EXTENSION 507/6600

- Yadernaya geofizika; sbornik statey po ispol'sovaniyu radioaktivnykh istochnikov i izotopov v geologii nefti (Nuclear Geophysics; Collection of Articles on the Use of Radioactive Radiation and Isotopes in Petroleum Geology) Moscow, Neftogekhizdat, 1959. 570 p. Brats slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.
- Ed.: V.A. Alkayev, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: A.P. Molodtsov; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosin.**
- PURPOSE:** This book is intended for petroleum geologists, geophysicists and scientists engaged in geological research who are interested in radioisotopic techniques of petroleum prospecting.
- CONTENTS:** The collection contains 26 articles compiled by staff members and associates of the Laboratory for Nuclear Geology and Geophysics of the Petroleum Institute (now the Institute for Geology and Mineral Fuel Processing) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Laboratory for Radioactive Logging of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, and the heads of councils for planning research projects for petroleum enterprises. The articles treat new material on radioisotopic surveying in petroleum geology, describe radio-metric instruments (counters, etc.) for registering neutrons and gamma rays, give the results of research with models of rock strata, introduce fundamentals of a new method for effectively utilizing radioactivity in the analysis of rock samples from petroleum-survey bore holes, etc. Problems of method in the study and interpretation of radioisotopic measurements in bore holes are reviewed, as well as the results of studies in the nonlaboratory conditions of the present of petroleum and water in a stratum. Finally, a new method of measuring the induced radioactivity of the surface of a prospective petroleum deposit is described. No personal-ities are mentioned. References accompany each article.
- Alkayev, V.A.,** Mapping Petroleum-Water Surfaces of Contact in Aeroradiation Oil Fields by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium 100
- Baranov, B.A.** Possibility of the Method of Induced Radioactivity for Quantitative Evaluation of the Petrologic Capacity and Other Characteristics of Strata 109
- Blanton, F.B.** The Effectiveness of the Methods of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium and Chlorine to Compute the Oil- and Water-bearing Capacity of Reservoir Sandstones 110
- Bury, R.M., G.E. Bernard, F.H. Penick, R.P. Olinick, and V.F. Stetsko.** Utilization of Epithermal Neutrons in the Detection of Petroleum 121
- Alkayev, V.A., S.A. Penick, V.M. Miller, and V.P. Olinick.** The Use of Gamma-Ray Spectrometry to Investigate Bore Holes 124
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- Olinick, V.P., S.A. Penick, and Yu. S. Shmel'vich.** Determination of the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact From Data Obtained Using the Neutron Counting Method With Scintillation Counters (KMK-15) and the Neutron-Neutron Method Based on Thermal Neutrons (KMK-7) 154
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- Fisher, L.Z.** The Problem of Determining the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact Under Conditions of Cased Wells in Carbonate Deposits 228
- Levyashina, D.I., and Z. Ye. Gusev.** Analysis of Rock Based on Neutron-Induced Activity 236
- Alkayev, V.A., V.I. Yezhov, and V.A. Pilyarov.** The Problem of Estimating and Uranium Content in Oil-field Waters 252
- Yermakov, V.I., A.I. Lebedevskiy, M.O. Onasov, Yu. A. Rozov, and L.N. Stoyanova.** Results of Investigations of Natural Gamma Fields in Oil-bearing Regions, Using Aerial and Ground Radiometric Survey Methods 264

GILIN, M. A., PITPOV, G. N., ALEXSEYEV, A. A., DAKHNOV, Y. M., SHENJENICH, Y. S.

"Using the Method Of Atomic Physics in Oil Prospecting and Production."

Report submitted ^{by} at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May-
5 June 1959. New York.

BAYEMBITOV, F.G.; GULIN, Yu.A.; DYAD'KIN, I.G.

Determining the height of the rising cement solution in wells
by the data of gamma-gamma logging. Rasved.i prom.geofiz.
no.32:38-42 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

GOULIN, YU A

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniyy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvadka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhzdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

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development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Zhuvagin, I. G., and Yu. A. Akchas'yanov. Use of Radioactive Isotopes in a New Method for Controlling the Results of a Hydraulic Rupture of the Bed 109

Gulin, Yu. A., D. A. Bernshteyn, and Yu. I. Sokolov. New Methods and Equipment for the Investigation of the Cement Distribution Behind the Column in the Reinforced Boreholes 116

Vasil'yeva, N. A., E. V. Sokolovskiy, and V. N. Maydebor. Use of Radioactive Hydrogen-Tritium Isotopes in Exploration and Exploitation of Oil Deposits for Control of Water Movement Along the Bed 125

Soyfer, V. N. Method for Determining the Natural Tritium as a Means of Solving Hydrogeological and Hydroengineering

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S/169/62/000/005/041/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, P. A., Gulin, Yu. A., Dakhnov, V. N., Flo-
rov, G. N. and Shimelevich, Yu. S.

TITLE: Use of methods of atomic physics in seeking and ex-
ploiting oil and gas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 39, ab-
stract 5A294 (V. sb. 5-y Mezhdunar. neft. kongress,
v.I, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 325-338)

TEXT: The results of the application of radioactive methods in the
oil and gas industry are reviewed. The accuracy of estimating the
rock porosity from radioactivity logging data depends on a number
of causes of a geologic and a tectonic character: The salinity of
the stratal waters and the drilling solution, the chemical compo-
sition of the rocks, borehole - design, the position of the instru-
ment in it, etc. The depth potential of all radioactivity logging
methods is very small: In neutron-gamma logging it comprises 10 -
-30 cm, while in gamma-gamma logging it is 5 - 8 cm. It is noted
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that in porosity measurements the gamma-gamma logging and the neutron-neutron logging methods are more sensitive than neutron-gamma logging, especially in the region of high porosity values. Side by side with the advantages of the methods of neutron-neutron logging and gamma-gamma logging against neutron-gamma logging (the absence of any influence of the mineralization of stratal waters and drilling solutions on the readings, the high sensitivity) they have an essential defect -- to wit, the strong influence of the borehole design on the measurements results. The reliability of the results of porosity determinations rises considerably if a complex, consisting of neutron-neutron and gamma-gamma logging, is used. A complex device, whose design is given and which ensures the simultaneous recording of neutron-neutron and gamma-gamma logging diagrams, has recently been developed; it is intended for obtaining data about the rock porosity in unstrengthened wells. The movement of the oil-water and the gas-liquid contact zone during the exploitation of oil and gas fields can be successfully followed by means of radiometric methods. The most sensitive method of separating sand and carbonate beds into the oil- and water-bearing parts at

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Use of methods

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the present time is the induced activity technique, whose survey depth amounts to 15 - 20 cm. The methods of neutron-gamma logging and neutron-neutron logging are less sensitive; they are being used in fields with sandy collectors, saturated with highly mineralized stratal waters containing more than 150 g/l of NaCl. At the present time it has become possible to determine quite rapidly and accurately the content of Al, Na, Cl, Si, Ca, Mg, Fe, Cu, Br, I, Dy, Eu, V, and other elements in rock samples by radioactive methods, using powerful neutron sources. Radioactive isotopes are being applied in oil-industrial practice to control a well's technical state, to fracture beds hydraulically, and to solve other geologico-technical problems in petroleum extraction. Research into the possibility of applying radiometry for direct oil and gas searches is cited. It is established that in the vicinity of oil fields radiometric anomalies are a particular case of the general geochemical anomaly indigenous to the latter. Hence the radiometric method should be considered as a composite part of the radio-geochemical procedure for seeking oil and gas fields. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

GULINA, A.A.; MARUPOV, R.; ZHBANKOV, R.G.; KRYAZHEV, Yu.G.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.

Study of the structure of cellulose-polystyrene copolymer by
infrared spectroscopy. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.11:1997-2001 v. '64
(M.A. RA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut i Institut fiziki AN BSSR.

L 59282-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(//T/EWA(h)/ENA(1) Pp-4/Pz-4/Ps-4/Pab
RPL NW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015571

GR/0153/65/006/002/0201/0206 1/0

AUTHOR: Gulina, A. A., Kryazhev, Yu. G., Rogovin, Z. A.

TITLE: Synthesis and study of the properties of a cellulose-polystyrene graft copolymer

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 2, 1965, 291-296

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose plastic, polystyrene, graft copolymer, copolymer stability

ABSTRACT: The method of synthesis used made it possible to carry out the reaction under mild conditions in an aqueous medium without simultaneous homopolymer formation. Cellulose was alkylated with 4 β -hydroxyethylsulfonyl-2-aminoaniline acid sulfate; the amino group was then diazotized, and the diazo group was reduced by FeSO₄ in the presence of the styrene monomer, present in an aqueous emulsion. The graft copolymerization took place in argon in sealed ampoules. The effect of the reaction temperature and reaction time on the composition of the copolymers is discussed. The copolymers obtained were quite hydrophobic, and this hydrophobicity causes them to be more stable to attack by mineral acids (hydrolysis by H₂SO₄) than the original cellulose material. The resistance of the copolymer to ultraviolet and gamma radiation was also found to be greater. The molecular weight of polystyrene in the graft copolymer was determined, and it was found that under the conditions of synthesis employed, the degree of polymeriza-

Card 1/2

L 59282-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015571

tion of polystyrene in the side chain of the macromolecule of the graft copolymer amounts to 700. "We express our appreciation to N. D. Rozenblyum, in whose laboratory the irradiation of the samples was carried out." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. 2

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra khimicheskikh volokon, Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut
(Department of Chemical Fibers, Moscow Textile Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card

llc
2/2

GULINA, A.A.; LIVSHITS, R.M.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.

Synthesis of graft copolymers of cellulose on the redox system cellulose - Fe^{2+} - H_2O_2 . Khim. volok. no.3:29-32 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

L 1142-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022596

UR/0190/65/007/009/1529/1534
541.64+661.728+678.745

AUTHORS: Gulina, A. A.; Livshits, R. M.; Rogovin, Z. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of cellulose-polyacrylonitrile graft copolymers in the presence of the oxidation-reduction system cellulose - Fe^{2+} - H_2O_2 . 2. Investigation of the influence of different initiation conditions on the coefficient of polymerization of polyacrylonitrile and on the degree of cellulose conversion

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1529-1534

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, polymer, resin, cellulose, copolymer, graft polymer

ABSTRACT: The factors influencing the coefficient of polymerization in the synthesis of cellulose-polyacrylonitrile graft copolymers and the effect of different initiating conditions on the degree of cellulose conversion have been studied. The synthesis was carried according to the method previously reported by the authors (Khimich. volokna, 1965, 3, 1965). The experimental results are shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. A mechanism for the synthesis of graft copolymers in the presence of cellulose- Fe^{2+} - H_2O_2 is proposed. It was found

L 1142-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022596

that the coefficient of polymerization of grafted polyacrylonitrile depends on the grafting method and that the degree of cellulose conversion in some cases reached the value of 80%. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 graph, and 7 equations. 3

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 10Oct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00,
00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 2/3

L 1142-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022596

ENCLOSURE: 01

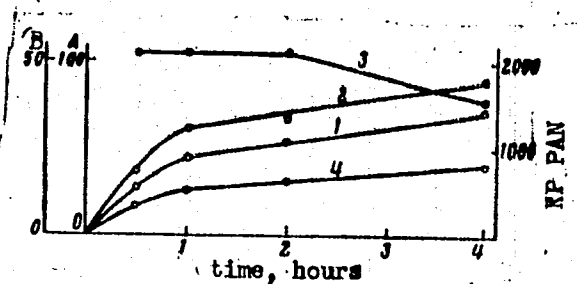


Fig. 1.

Influence of the extent of reaction on the quantity of graft on polyacrylonitrile (1), its conversion (4), coefficient of polymerization KP of grafted polyacrylonitrile PAN (3), and the degree of cellulose conversion (2). Reaction conditions: 60C, liquor ratio 50, acrylonitrile concentration 3.5%, H_2O_2 concentration 0.003%. A- quantity of grafted polyacrylonitrile weight % in respect to cellulose, B- degree of cellulose conversion %

Card 33

GOLINA, A.A.; KRYAZHEV, YU.M.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.

Synthesis and analysis of the properties of the graft polymer of cellulose and polystyrene. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2:291-296 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

2. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut, kafedra khimicheskikh volokon.

L 36371-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6009879

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0070/0070

INVENTOR: Gulina, A. A.; Domiteyeva, I. A.; Livshits, R. M.; Rogovin, Z. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of graft copolymers. Class 39, No. 178987

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 70

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, graft copolymer, redox system, vinyl monomer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of preparing graft copolymer in the presence of the redox system: metal of variable valence and oxidizer. To increase the reaction rate and lower the reaction modulus and temperature, the process is conducted in aqueous emulsions of the monomer in the presence of an emulsifier.

[LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Nov64

Card 1/1

UDC: 677.862.25

GULINA, A.G.

Prolapse of the bladder into the scrotum. Urologia 23 no.6:53-54 N-D
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Is khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. V.S.
Mayat) Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.5 (glavnyy vrach
N.I. Khitrina).

(BLADDER, dis.

prolapse in scrotal hernia (Rus))

(HERNIA INGUINAL, compl.

scrotal with bladder prolapse (Rus))

VIKHERT, A. M.; GULINA, L. A.

Intestines - Tumors, Hodkin's Disease

Isolated lymphogranulomatosis of the small intestine. Arkhiv pat. 13 no. 6, 1951.
(Moskva) Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. I. V. Davydovskiy)
2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED
instituta imeni I. V. Stalina red. 5 April 1950

GULINA, L.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Report on morphological conferences of the Department of
Pathoanatomy of the Second Moscow Stalin State Medical
Institute, held in 1952. Arkh.pat. 17 no.3:87-92 J1-S '55.
(PATHOLOGY) (MLRA 8:12)

GULINA, L.A.

Conferences on morphology sponsored by the Department of Patho-
anatomy of the Second Medical Institute and Moscow Prosectors
during 1953. Arkh.pat. 19 no.6:83-87 '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Sekretar' morfologicheskikh konferentsiy
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL)

DAVYOVSKIY, I.V.; DANILOVA, K.M.; GULINA, L.A.; POKROVSKAYA, L.Ya.
PYATNITSKIY, N.N.; TINYAKOV, Yu.G.; KHOKHLOVA, Z.Ye.; CHESNOKOVA, S.A.

Experimental morphological analysis of tissue systems of the body
in "decorticated" animals. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 8:18-34 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

KOGAN, B.B.; KHODZHAMIROVA, V.S.; GULINA, L.A.; ZHDANOV, V.S.

Diabetic glomerulosclerosis. Terap. arkh. 32 no. 3:52-60 Mr '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(DIABETES) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

DAVIDOVSKIY, I.V.; GULINA, L.A.

Problem of atherosclerosis. Arkh. pat. 23 no. 1:2-23 '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V.; GULINA, L.A.; OZARAY, A.I. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis of atherosclerosis in the light of morphological
data. Arkh.pat. no.7:10-18 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.V. Davydovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (rektor - dotsent M.G.
Sirotkina).

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

GULINA, N.S.

Case of extraction of tapeworm with duodenal catheter. Med. parazit.,
Moskva no.1:98-99 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Infectious Division of the Hospital of Bereznikov Therapeutic
Amalgamation (Head Physician -- A. V. Merinov).

GULINA, O.M. (Gor'kiy)

Calorimetric determination of lead in the urine. Gig. truda
i prof. zab. 4 no.11:58-60 N '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney.
(URINE ~~ANALYSIS~~ AND PATHOLOGY)
(LEAD IN THE BODY)

ASHBEL', S.I.; GULINA, O.M.; KORENILOVA, A.P.

Changes in the blood proteins in pneumosclerosis caused by
toxic chemicals. Trudy GIGT no.9:157-170 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

SHMELEVA, V.S., kand. med. nauk; GULINA, O.M.

Increase of the histamine content in plasma of epidemic hepatitis patients. Sov. med. 28 no.5:84-86 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.N.Sorinson)
Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kirova.

KAVETSKIY, S.P.; GULINA, V.R.; RAUSHENBAKH, I.O.; RYBKINA, M.P.

Some results achieved and possibilities for further study of
catastrophic floods resulting from rains. Trudy KazNIGMI
no.12:81-94 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau--Rain and rainfall)
(Alma-Ata region--Floods)

ACC NR: AP6034032

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/010/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Nessonova, G. D. (Docent); Gulinkina, I. R. (Assistant); Markova, G. B. (Docent); Grinevich, K. P. (Chief of laboratory)

ORG: [Nessonova and Gulinkina] Moscow Textile Institute (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut)

TITLE: Hydropholing properties of polyalkyl- or polyaryl-siloxanes⁶

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1966, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: hydropholing, silicone, cotton fabric, silicone emulsion, water repellency, FABRIC COATING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the hydropholing of cotton fabrics with aqueous emulsions of polymethyl-, polyethyl- or polyphenylsiloxane (GKzh94M, GKzh94 or GKzh94P, respectively) stabilized with such emulsifiers as Sol'var [poly(vinyl alcohol) containing 10—15% acetate groups]. Alkamon K-2, OP7-type compounds or gelatin. The silicones were used in the form of aqueous emulsions because their solutions in toxic and inflammable organic solvents cannot be used in the textile industry. The water-repellency of cotton fabric impregnated with silicone emulsions was equal to that of fabrics impregnated with silicone solutions. The best results were obtained in alkaine baths containing about 3% silicone. At 140—150C impregnation proceeded rapidly regardless of the nature of the radical. The maximum water-

Card 1/2

UDC: 677.064.862.001.5

ACC NR: AP6034032

repellency of fabrics impregnated at 18--20C with polymethyl- or polyethylsiloxanes was obtained after 7--10 days, but that of fabrics impregnated with polyphenylsiloxane was attained after 50--60 days. Treatment of impregnated fabrics with soap and soda lowered their water-repellency. However, this process was shown to be reversible, and the initial properties were recovered by heating the treated fabrics to 130--150C for 10--20 min or by ironing for 2--3 min. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

GULIKIN, I.Ya., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GOLIKIN, I.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
GULIKIN, I.R., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of pigments for printing.. Tekst. proc. 21 no.10:57-
60 0 '61. (10 11 14:30)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut oryentirovannykh
produktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye. Voroshilova (VNIOPik).
(Textile printing)
(pigments)

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; SHTERN, I.Ya.; KUZ'MINA, N.L.; EUVINA, S.M.,
Prinimali uchastiye: SPIRKINA, V.I.; SAMSONOV, V.D.; GULINKINA, I.R.

Dyeing of elastic foam polyurethan and the application of a printed
pattern to it. Plast.massy no.2:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Plastics) (Polyurethan)

GULINOVA, L. [Hulinova, L.], kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGDANOVICH, G. [Bohdanovych, H.],
inzh.; DOBROVA, A., inzh.; TORCHINSKAYA, S. [Torchyns'ka S.], inzh.

Causes of the deformation of gypsum concrete slabs manufactured by the
rolling method. Bud. mat. i konstr. 4 no.1:39-40 Ja-P '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Concrete slabs)

Dolomite calcined at different temperatures and other substances as activators of the granulated slags of blast furnaces. P. P. BUDNIKOV AND L. GILJENKO. *J. Appl. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 447-54 (1951); cf. *C. A.* 25, 100. Dolomite should be calcined at about 900°.

AS 0-32A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100																									
1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<div style="text-align: right;">20</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>The use of various modifications of calcium sulfate in basic slags of blast furnaces.</p> <p>P. P. HUDNIKOV AND L. GULINOVA <i>J. Applied Chem (U. S. S. R.)</i> 3, 343 (1932)</p> <p>Anhydrite is the most promising material for mfg. cement from slags. V. K.</p> </div>																									
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> </div>																									

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>BC</i></p> <p><i>B-1-10</i></p> <p>Utilization of Krivai Bag clinker for manufacture of clinker Portland cement. P. P. Rumynov and L. G. Gerasimova (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1962, 7 (Tech.), 808-812). —Krivai Bag clinker mixed with 15-20% of Portland cement yields satisfactory cement. R. T.</p>																			
<p>ASB-55 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES DATA

20

Current free of chlorine. P. P. Budyakov and L. G. /
 Gulyaeva. Russ. Zh. Khim., Sept. 20, 1962. In the prepn.
 of a fibrous cement by grinding together blast-furnace
 slag and burned dolomite, instead of synthetic calcite
 (ground burned at 900-950°), natural calcite is ap-
 plied, and instead of caustic soda, which was burned
 at a temp. not exceeding 570-600°, that obtained as waste
 on burning metallurgical dolomite is used.

ASR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 17000000 10000 17000000 10000 17000000 10000 17000000

1ST AND 2ND CROSS												3RD AND 4TH CROSS											
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																							
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">BC</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">B-I-10</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 300px; left: 300px; text-align: center;"> <p>Investigation of the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction of P. T. Sweeney and L. C. Sweeney, J. Chem. Phys., 1935, 3, 1000-1002. This study of the reaction of P. T. Sweeney and L. C. Sweeney, J. Chem. Phys., 1935, 3, 1000-1002. (IV). The effect of temperature on the rate of reaction of P. T. and L. C. Sweeney, J. Chem. Phys., 1935, 3, 1000-1002. 30% of Portland cement clinker. R. T.</p> </div>																							
ASS-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																							
SOURCE SYNDICATE												SOURCE SYNDICATE											
SOURCE #1												SOURCE #2											

1st and 2nd orders

PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

na

20

Dilution of portland cement with chalk. P. P. Rudnikov and L. G. Gulinova. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 8, 422-9(1961). The mech. properties of portland cement are slightly improved by including 10-20% of CaCO_3 in the mix. At the same time setting is slightly delayed, the d. of the cement is diminished and less H_2O is required for mixing. B. C. A.

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

QUALITY OF COPY

GROUP

DATE

REMARKS

Slags of blast-furnaces and their investigation with respect to their applicability in the cement industry. P. P. Dudnikov and L. Gulinova. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 9, Wiss.-tech. Teil 125-42 (1964) (in Russian); cf. 64-4, 27, 4051.—Different kinds of slags are discussed with respect to their chem. compn. and phys. properties. Since slags are similar in compn. to portland cement, expts. are made in regard to their applicability in the cement industry. V. D. Karpenko

CA

20

Heat-furnace slags and their applicability in the cement industry. III. P. D. Il'minskiy and L. G. Gulyaeva. *Izv. Akad. Nauk. Zhur.* 6, 479-57 (1964) (in Russian); cf. C. A. 20, 740P. -- Lab. exps. with slags of different origins, dried at 100 mm for 30 min, in the production of portland and non-ferrous cements showed that the mech. properties of the cements are little affected by the thermal treatment of slags. Chas. Blum

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

120100 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Increase of the heat of hydration of cement in concrete.
P. P. Rudnikov and L. G. Gulinoва. *Cement*, No. 11,
36 (1965). The heat of hydration of portland cement
mixed with water and of unhydrated and hydrated cement
in soln. in a mixt. of HCl and HF was detd. with a di-
phenylmethane calorimeter (Blumen type). The high
accuracy of the method was proved. The heat evolved in
2 days was 22 cal./g. = about 20%; and in 7 days it
was 36 cal./g. = about 42% of the total amt. of heat
evolved in 28 days.
E. E. Stefanowsky

The determination of active silicon in zeolite-like materials. F. P. Budnikov and Lyubov G. Galinaeva. *Kolloid.-Z.* 79, 100-104 (1956); *Comp. Rend. Acad. Sci. USSR* 13, 404-406 (in English) 649-11 (1956); cf. C. A. U. R. S. S. 4, 404-406 (in English) 649-11 (1956); cf. C. A. 28, 3850p, 7401p.—Free, amorphous, finely divided silica has an enhanced reactivity with Ca(OH)_2 in the presence of water and plays a special role in the beneficial effect imparted by the addition of zeolite-like materials to Portland cement. Data of the content by the soda method (Kind and Korobov, cf. C. A. 28, 1495p) often gives contradictory results. Data of the heat evolved on mixing colloidal silica, hydrous silica from chem. analysis, and, etc., with Ca(OH)_2 in a diphenylmethane calorimeter or determination of the change of pH with time gives a measure of the active silica. Arthur Fleischer

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

20

Heat of reaction of cements. P. P. Mudrikov and L. G. Galimova. *Isot. chem. giv. ann. setras anal. Phys. chim.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 357-72 (1961); cf. C. A. 56, 4284. The heat liberated in the process of setting and hardening of hydraulic and air cements, with and without the addition of pozzolanic substances, was detd. in the bomb calorimeter by substituting diphenylmethane, m. 24.6°, for water. The materials tested include portland cement, CaO (from marble at 1200°), dolomite heated at 900°, magnesite heated at 1700°, CaSO₄ heated at 100-1200°, etc. The heats of hydration are tabulated and graphed. CaSO₄ heated at 200° liberates the max. heat of hydration. Increasing ignition temp. decreases gradually the hydration heat. CaSO₄ ignited at 750° is incapable of hydration. When heated above 750° CaSO₄ is partially decomposed into CaO and SO₃ and recovers its capacity for hydration. CaSO₄ ignited at 700° gives a cement with the best mech. properties. The addition of NaHSO₄ (0.6%) greatly catalyzes the process of setting and hardening of cements. Chas. Blanc

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

20

co

Influence of grain size and of various salts upon port-
land cement. P. P. Budnikov and L. O. Gollubov. *J.*
Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1937-38 (in English 1961)
(1960).—Addn. of CaCl_2 , AlCl_3 , dioxanite burned at 700°.
and waste obtained in the production of aluminum from
bauxite up to 1-2%, increases the mechanical strength and
the heat of hydration, and reduces the setting period.
These salts are recommended for winter construction
work because of their higher heat of hydration. NaOH ,
has little effect upon the mechanical strength but reduces
the setting period and the heat of hydration of the cement.
 BaCl_2 , Na_2CO_3 , Ca(OH)_2 , and NaOH are not recom-
mended as additives to cement because they decrease its
mechanical strength. Fifty references. A. A. P.

450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Gulinova, L.G.

NX

Chem matl

3

Heat of reaction of calcium hydroxide with kaolin, aluminum hydroxide or silicic acid, heated to various temperatures. P. P. Budnikov and L. G. Gulinova. Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 3, 195-207 (1937); cf. C. A. 31, 4472. —Kaolin calcined at 800° shows the highest activity as expressed by the heat produced in its reaction with Ca(OH)_2 . Al_2O_3 (Al(OH)_3) retains its activity up to a calcining temp. of 800°, above which the activity decreases and reaches 0 on calcination at 1000°. Colloidal silicic acid retains its activity up to a calcining temp. of 600°, above which the activity diminishes rapidly. S. L. Madorsky
Twenty-one references.

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
<p>Composition Balance, temperature of ignition of dolomite and amount of heat evolved when water is added to the product. P. P. BUDNIKOV and L. G. GUMENYUK (J. Appl. Chem. Russ. 1957, 30, 797-800).—The heat of reaction of H_2O with burnt dolomite rises abruptly when the temp. of ignition rises from 700° to 800°, corresponding with conversion of $MgCO_3$ into MgO; a second rise occurs at 1000°, due to production of CaO. An abrupt fall in heat of reaction takes place at 1200°, and a practically non-sensitive product is obtained at 1500°. R. T.</p>			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>1ST ORDER</p>		<p>2ND ORDER</p>	
<p>3RD ORDER</p>		<p>4TH ORDER</p>	

GULINOVA, L. G.

Budnikov, P. P., and Gulnova, L. G. Calorimetric
METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE QUALITY OF METALLURGICAL
MAGNESITE. Byull. Vsesoyuz. Khim. Obshestva, 1939
 (7) 14-10.--The authors investigated the relation between
 the calcining temperature (up to 1700°) of dolomite and
 lime and the amount of heat evolved when interacting with
 water and the relation between the calcining temperature
 of magnesitic and the heat evolved during the dissolving
 of the components. A diphenylmethane Bunsell type
 calorimeter was used. Not only the quality (activity)
 of the product but also the temperature to which the
 material of the given composition had been calcined can
 be determined by this method from the thermal effect of
 the hydration of CaO and calcined dolomite or that of the
 dissolving of magnesite in HCl.

GULINOV, L. G.

Unfired gypsum cement. P. P. Budnikov, L. G. Gulinov, and V. A. Ipat'eva (Inst. Eng. Mech., Acad. Architecture Ukr. S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.S.R.* 1953, No. 4, 231-3 (Russian summary; 235).--Unfired gypsum cement can be obtained by finely grinding the gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in a ball mill, by the wet or dry method, without the addition of activating admixtures. High strength of such cement is due to its capacity to form supersaturated solutions and to recrystallize. The finer the grind, the more complete the recrystallization process. Hardened gypsum cement forms a finely crystalline structure. In order to obtain a crushing strength of 250-350 kg./sq. cm., the gypsum should be ground to leave 3.5% residue on a sieve of 10,000 openings per sq. cm. To increase water resistance, about 2% Ca(OH)_2 , basic blast furnace slag, or schist ash should be added during the grinding of the original gypsum.

B. Z. Kamich

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Use of calcium saccharates as plasticizers of cement mortars and concretes. Yu. B. Kornilovich and L. G. Gullinova. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 26, 197-200 (1953) (translation).—See C.A. 48, 4198a. H. L. H.

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Calcium saccharates as plasticizers of cements and concretes.
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B.Z.V.

GULINOVA, L. G.

USSR/ Chemistry - Structural materials

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 24/24

Authors : Budnikov, P. P.; Gulinova, L. G.; and Torchinskaya, S. A.

Title : Unkilned plaster cement and the increase of its water resistance

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 274-282, 1955

Abstract : Data are presented regarding the manufacture of unkilned highly waterproof structural plaster cement. Four USSR references (1930-1954). Tables; illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Architecture, Ukr. SSR. Inst. of Structural Materials

Submitted : June 10, 1954

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Calcium saccharates as plasticizer for cement mortars and concretes.
Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.137:18-19 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Concrete) (Saccharic acid)

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TROTSKO, T.T., inzh.

Large autoclave-hardened silicate wall blocks. Nov. v stroi. tekhn.
no.12:65-90 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Building blocks) (Silicates)

Gulimova L.G.

GULINOVA, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAIONCHKOVSKIY, B.F., kand.tekhn.
nauk; RACHINSKAYA, S.A., inzh.

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Yevgen'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SKATYNSKIY, Viktor Iosifovich,
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S.A., inzh.; DOBROVA, A.T., inzh.; MARCHENKOVA, N.M., inzh.

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retsenzent; POPOVSKAYA, O.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik, retsenzent;
POBETOVA, T.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik, retsenzent; RUDNEV, V.M.,
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AUTHOR: Jeljaszewicz, J.; Hawiger, J.; Czacko, J.; Cygankiewicz-Siennicka, M.; Gorska, A.; Gulinaki, J.; Hebenstreit, C.; Klimek, M.; Klapowska, K.; Krol, J.; Lenartowicz, C.; Luft, A.; Moskwa, Z.; Nocon, I.; Pawlowska, I.; Padryca, W.; Pernal, C.; Pogorzelska, A.; Rodzinski, L.; Siennicki, W.; Sikora, G.; Szymanczyk, I.; Terech, I.; Mawrzynska, M.; Nencel, Z.; Znis, A.

Org: Institute of Bacteriology, PZH, Warsaw (Zaklad Bakteriologii); Regional and City Sanitary Epidemiological Centers, Bydgoszcz, Katowice, Kielce, Krakow, Lodz, Opole, Rzeszow, Warsaw, Wroclaw (Wojewodska i Miejska Stacj Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczne); Bacteriologic Laboratory, No. 3, PSM, Wroclaw (Laboratorium Bakteriologiczny)

TITLE: Antibiotic-resistant strains of Streptococcus viridans, Streptococcus fecalis, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus species and Klebsiella species, isolated in Poland in 1960-1963

SOURCE: Przeglad epidemiologiczny, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 309-311

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriology, penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, erythromycin, neomycin

ABSTRACT: Sensitivity tests of the above strains were carried out in respect to penicillin, streptomycin, tetracyclines, chloramphenicol, erythromycin and neomycin. It was found that resistance to antibiotics in Streptococci differed from that in Gram-negative bacilli. Streptococcus fecalis was found highly resistant to penicillin and erythromycin. Appreciable resistance to all antibiotics was noted in strains identified as Streptococcus viridans. Resistance varied according to samples and territorial distribution. Experiments were conducted in 11 centers throughout the country simultaneously; results were compared with those obtained in an identical experimental series in a single hospital environment. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. (JPRS)

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
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Author : Fvaliashvili, A.A., Gulisashvili, L.G.

Inst : Tbilisi Medical Institute

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Orig Pub : Tr. Tbilissk. med. in-t, 1957, 15, 146-149

Abstract : No abstract.

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